of the child labourers are concentrated and the reason therefor;

(d) the outcome thereof;

(e) whether viability of these industries would still persist after they are banned from using child labourers; and

(f) the steps, if any, contemplated for rehabilitation of the affected industries and its child labou ers who would be rendered unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Industry (Department of Small Scale Industries) has not carried out any study, nor review of the kind referred to in the Question, nor is any such information maintained by this Ministry. However, in accordance with the information received from Ministry of Labour, the number of child labourers in the age group of 5 to 14 years in the year 1986 was estimated to be 16.668 million and according to the same Ministry, no review has been conducted to ascertain the category of industries where maiority of the child labourers are concentrated. Nevertheless keeping in view the problem faced by the child labourers, Ministry of Labour has introduced project based plan of action covering the following 10 industries with child labour concentration:

1. Match Industry in Sivakasi Tamil Nadu.
2. The precious stone polishing industry Jaipur, Rajasthan.
3. The slate pencil making industry in Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh.
4. The slate industry in Markapur, Andhra Pradesh.
5. The handmade carpet weaving industry in Mirzapur-Bhadohe Uttar Pradesh
6. The Glass Industry in Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh.
7. The Lock Industry in Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.
8. The Brassware Industry in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh.
9. The Tile Industry in Jaggampet, Andhra Pradesh.
10. The handmade carpet industry in Jammu & Kashmir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) No adverse effect is likely on the economic viability of the industry. In so far as child labourers are concerned, the Central and State Governments as also some NGOs have undertaken a number of programmes for the rehabilitation of children *inter-alia* by way of providing stipendary training in various fields.

Cases referred to assistant commissioner settlement, Jammu

3930. SHRI GHULAM AZAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases referred to by the Jammu and Kashmir High Court to the Assistant Commissioner, Settlement, Jammu, appointing him the Commissioner for demarcation of land in village Palsaura;

(b) whether the reports have since been submitted by the said official to the court;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to initiate a high level enquiry to ascertain the ulterior motives working behind this delay; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) to

(e) According to the information received from the Government of J&K in connection with a land dispute case, the Court to Sub-Judge, Jammu apointed the Assistant Commissioner (Settlement) for making on the spot inspection and demarcation of land comprising Khasra No. 1145-min, Khata No. 72-min, Khewat No. 64-min measuring one Kanal and five marlas in Village Parasaura. The report was to be submitted within one month. The Commissioner could not submit a report in the stipulated time. Subsequently, the Hon'ble High Court of J&K, by an order on 20.12.94 directed inter alia, the Assistant Commissioner (Settlement). Jammu to submit a report. The Senior Superintendent of Police, Jammu was also directed to be present on the spot when the Assistant Commissioner (Settlement) made the demarcation of the land to ensure that law and order is maintained. According to available information, the demarcation report of the Commissioner appointed by the Court hndnot yea been submitted.

Since the matter is sub judice, it would be for the Court to take appropriate action for delay etc.

कश्मीर से आतंकवादियों द्वारा मस्जिदों का दुरुपयोग किया जाना

3931 **श्री अन तराम जायसवाल :**
श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कश्मीर में आतंकवादियों ने मस्जिदों को पुन: ठिकाना बनाना शुरू कर दिया है तथा इनका इस्तेमाल न केवल हथियार छिपाने बल्कि सुरक्षा बलों पर गोलीबारी के लिए भी किया जा रहा है :

(क) क्या यह भी सच है कि मस्जिदों में आतंकवादी गतिविधियों से जनता में रोष व्याप्त है तथा स्थानीय निवासी धार्मिक स्थलों के दुरुपयोग का मुखर विरोध कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां तो सरकार ने धार्मिक स्थलों का इस तरह से दुरुपयोग किये जाने पर रोक लगाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाई की है यदि हां तो इसके परिणाम का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भुवनेश चतुर्वेदी) : (क) से (ग) पाकिस्तान का संरक्षण प्राप्त कुछ उग्रवादी गिरोहों द्वारा स्थानीय जनता की भावनाओं और परम्पराओं का बिल्कुल ही ध्यान न रखते हुए कश्मीर घाटी में अपने नापाक इरादों के पाने और आतंकवादी गतिविधियों करने के लिए धार्मिक पूजा स्थलों के दुरुपयोग का प्रयास करने संबंधी कुछ रिपोर्टों की सरकार को जानकारी है। चरार-ए-शरीफ शहर में देखी गई ऐसी गतिविधियों से जनता में रोष पैदा हुआ है। सरकार स्थिति से अवगत है तथा धार्मिक स्थलों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने तथा आतंकवादी गतिविधियों के लिए इनका दुरूपयोग होने से रोकने के लिए पुलिस तथा अन्य सुरक्षा बलों की गश्त और तैनाती करते हुए तथा अपेक्षित कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

J & K Declared as backward region

3932. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the grounds on which Jammu and Kashmir has been declared as a backward region recently and what are the implications thereof; and

(b) what main benefits willl accrue to the State as a result of its being backward region?